THE VERMONT PHENIX

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

navies appear in the list being, acknowledged at this office.

CHAS. CUMMINGS, Publisher. POSTAGE.—THE VERSIONT PHENTS is sent into all Pil towns of Wiedham County free of Postage. To any part of this State out of this County, for 13 cents per year; elsewhere 26 cents per year—payments in all cases to be made, quarterly in advance.

Twenty-Ninth Vol.;---- Elighth of New Series

LIST OF AGENTS. As whom payments for THE VERMONT PRICENTS, for 1862, e made: i Brattleboro, A. DUNKLEE, P. F. PEBRY: Brockling, STERBINS: Bover, I YMAN BURK: W. Bover, WM. West Brattleboro, A. DUNKLEE, P. B. PEBRY, Browkling, C. W. STERBENS, Brower, I.YMAN BURRLY, W. Bever, W.M. H. JON RS, Dammerston, W. O. MILLER; West Dymmerston, S. W. WILSON; Urriton, S. M. HALL, BRURLE, STEPPER, S. D. BERNER, HARLES, S. D. BENERE, Green, S. L. BURKLY, Green, M. P. L. BERNER, HARLES, STEPHEN NILES; West Hallfax, A. H. TUCKER; Londonderry, B. A. W. LINDE; Fayetherling, J. DENKLEE, JR.; Williamsville, SAMUEL BROWN; Pursuly, W. M. HOUGHFON; BANDER, BROWN, Somersel, O. K. MORSE; Steaton, MELVIN A. KNOWLFON; Townshould, O. BUTTERFIELD; West Townshould, D. WUTTIERF, West Townshould, D. BUTTERFIELD; West Townshould, D. MURTIERF, West Townshould, S. PETREE, Westmitter, H. R. South Wardsboro, LARESTY WILDER, South Wardsboro, S. PETREE, Westmitter, H. R. South Wardsboro, S. PETREE, Westmitter, H. R. South Fallarton; West Wardsboro, Likenty wilders, South Wardsboro, S. PETTEE; Westinbuter, H. C. LANE, Westinbuter, H. C. LANE, Westinbuter, H. C. H.N.; Jacksonville, JAS. W. RAYCH; Wilmington, LUCIUS WALKER, Windham, WM HARRIS, JR.; South Windham, KERA FIRICE, JR.; Chesteeffelt, N. H., H. O. C. Lilbert Handsle, N. H., P. J. AMIDON; Winchester, U. R. W. Wille, M. W. C. J. Liberton, Mass., N. P. C. Lilbert Manual Company, Company, Company, C. C. Lilbert Manuals, N. H., P. J. AMIDON; Winchester, W. L. E. M. FORBES; North Bernardston, Mass., N. P. CHAPIN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A MERICAN HOUSE, BRATTLEBORO,

BILLIARD HALL, CUTLER'S BLOCK,

BUTLER & WHEELER, Attorneys and JAMAICA, VT. BILLIARD ROOM, REVERE HOUSE,

307 Closed at 10 P. M. C. K. FIELD, Attorney and Counsellor at

aw and Selicitor in Chancery over the Savings Bank, BRATTLLBORO, VT.

C. N. DAVENPORT, Attorney and Countries and Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Withington, vr.

J. CARPENTER, DEALER IN J. CARPENTER B. Distriction of Tays, Fairy Goods, Books, Statherry, Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals.
Subscriptions received for the Principal Newspapers and Magazines, and forwarded by Mallor otherwise.

M. FORBES. E. M. FORBES, ATTORNE
M. FORBELOR AT LAW AND NOTARY PURLOW, H.
Also, August for the Atlantic and Rockingham Mutual Fr

PLAGG & TYLER, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-

C. EDWARDS, successor to L. D. Salis
and dealer in all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Papers,

BRATILIBORO, VI.

UF T. c highest prices in Cash paid for Rays, Cotton

We have and all kinds of Paper Stock.

E. E. V. THAYER, M. D., Deen of the Medical Faculty in the University of Vermont.

W. CARPENTER, Professor, &c., in the Vermont University,

J. S. FIRBUR, KIA CHITTENDEN, Accuss, Burlington.

J. HIGGINSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Green Street, BRATTLEBORO.

H. MORRILL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC

J. Physician & Sension. Flaber's Ilbeck, Main 81.

Office hours afternions, 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Rafers to S. R. BECKWITH, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. MORRILL, M. D., Connect, N. H.

W. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D., Roone, N. H.

May, 1st. 1862.

May, 1st. 1862.
Having known G. H. Monnin, as a bit on student and restrictioner I take pleasure in recommuniting him to my limits and patrons in Brattleboro and vicinity as a willful on successful physician.

R. MORRILL, M. D. *. P. WESSELHOEFT, M. D.,

Lawrence Water Cure, Bruttlebor

GEORGE HOWE, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and soliciter and Master in Chancery.

BRATTLEBORO, VI.

GRANDES A J. MARSH, Esq., Com. of Origons County, Brantleboro, VI.

H. N. HIX, Attorney and Counsellor WHITINGHAM CENTRE, VT. YOU WILL

N. THORN, DRUGGIST & APOTHE-CART, opposite the Post Office, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

H. KATHAN DEALER IN VERMONT and ITALIAN WARBLE, MARRILE and SLATE
MANULES, TABLE TOPS, SOAPSTONE FREEPLACES,
CISTRINS, S.C.
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES on band and made to rder. 259 different designs for monuments and slabs on ex-littion to those wishing to purchase.
All work warranted to give satisfaction in price, quality of tock, and style of workmanship, &c.
Office opposite the Flour Mill near the Railroad Crossing-Brattlieburg, Dec. 6, 150 Mill.

H. STEDMAN, M. D., Physician and

P. WARREN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. [Removed from Fayetteville.] Residence on Green Street. Office in Fisk's Block, Main St.

OSEPH STEEN, Bookseller, Publisher and

RETTING, CABINET MAKER AND Carver, Manufacturer and Dunier in all kinds of Cos-made Farmicare. Facture Frances of all descriptions a teach and restalt. Carving and Repairing Furniture at short notice, and all work warranted to give satisfac Corner Main and High Streets. Sign American Eagle.

H. & W. H. ESTERBROOKS, not Hot Air Furmers.

Plaws, Cultivators, Road Surapers, Charts, Iron
ussia and English Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Stove
e, Japan and Common Tro Warr.

No. I Exchange Block, BRATLEBORO, VT.

G. MEAD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, practicing in the Courts of Vermont and New Hampshire—Notary Public—Commissioner for the States of New York, New Hampshire and Colfornia—Again to pra-

D SIMONDS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Ludies', Misses', Children's and Boy's Boots, Shoesers and Rubbers, opp. the Past Office, Main-St., Brattle

post & PEARSON, DENTISTS,
pay particular attention to the preservation of the
tutural Teeth. Alm, insert Teeth on G.cd, Plation, Rubber
or Silver Plate,—ase Electricity in extracting teeth, and treat
tregutarities in Children's Teeth successfully.
Odden and Residence nearly opposite the Congregational
Church—former residence of the late G. C. HALL,
BRATTLEBORO, VT.
O. R. Poar.

I. N. Pranson.

SEWELLMORSE, PRACTICAL STAIR BUILD-boro, VI.

WOODCOCK & VINTON, Paper Manu-facturers. All blads of Printing Paper made to se-der. Cash paid for White and Brown Rags. Brutisboro,

WINSLOW S. MYERS, ATTORNEY AND

W. M. S. HOUGHTON, Harness, mer, FUTNEY, VT.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF the City of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000.000—SURPLUS OVER \$300.000.

The subscriber having accepted the Agency of this Compa
ny and having flied in the Secretary of State's Office, this
evidence of its responsibility, required by our Statute, is now
prepared to take risks of property usually insured in this viinity, on Tavorable sums—and grant Policies without delay,
the perfect responsibility of this Company and the known
character of its officers entitle it to a rank among the very
first in our country.

Brattlichero, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Vermont Phænix.

REVERE HOUSE. HENRY C. NASH.

DENTAL NOTICE.

JAMAICA LEATHER COMPANY

CUSTOM · MADE BOOTS All work warranted.
Prices to suit the times,
Orders solicited.

E W G O O D S

BONNETS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS, AUTIFICIAL PLOWERS, PEATHERS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

All kinds of Millinery work done to order in the best m ner, at MRS, T. AVERY'S. T.P. Store in Fish's Block, opposite the Past Off Brattleboro, Sept. 20th, 1861.—[53]

CHARLES BACKMAN & CO.,

Importers of Brandies, Gins, Rums, Wines, &c., Sole Importors of

C. B. COGNAC, OLD HOLLAND AND GEN-

THE ABOVE FIRM WOULD CALL THE

GENEVER CORDIAL. As a Gin is highly recommended by Physicians for its Medi-cinal Properties, it being made from pure Barley Malt. Our other bottled Liquors, viz:

BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, RUM.

Sity.

J. S. PIERCE, KLI CHITTENDEN, Agents, Burlington.
ANSON BARBER, Agent, Brattleboro.

CERTIFICATES. BUSILISOTON, Vr., March 7, 1861. Fo Mours, CHAS, BACKMAN & CO., New York:--Fo Mesers, CHAS, BAUKMAN & CO., New York:—
Gentlemen:—We avail our effects of this method to inform
you that we have reproteilly made an examination of Branalies, Whistory, thus and Whirst, with which the Chaten len
County Agency at Burington, has been mainly supplied from
your home for the resit them years, also specimens from other
aguncies in the State procured from you.
We have found than invariably of tail strongth and uniform purity and quality, superior in every respect to specimens from other surreas. For medicinat uses they have fulfilled our expectations and received our unqualified approval,
and without heisbatton we could beatly economical them to all
who wish to approx thems these with Legions upon which they
can rely for purity and strength.

We are, your most obedient mercants, SAMUEL W. THAYER, JR., M. D. WALTER CARPENTER, M. D.

DEAN SIE.—The examination of the Liquer seat some time disce, as well as that recently received, is completed. I find the different samples entirely free from adulterations and im-

HENRY M. SKELEY.

MIDDLESSERY, Vt., July 2nd, 1861. Dean S(n; —I have received and analyzed the liquous of Charles Backman & Co., sent from the Fown Agency in Bur-lington. The supplies were marked Charles Backman & Co. Pure tild Standard Hourbon Whiskey. Charles Backman & Co., Holland Genever Cordial, and Orard Dupuy & Co. Cornus."

Cognac.*

These with similar samples from the same house, I find pure and entirely free from all injurious ingredients.

Yours very truly,

HERBY M. SEELEY,

Prof. of Chemistry, Med. Dept. University of Vermant. These Liquors are for sale at the Town Agency, at Bra letters, and by other town agents generally throughout thate.—Sin19

THE PERFECT MELODEON

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

ALMOST EVERY MAIL from

s and brahers in Empire State, Victor, on Valley Cock Shoves, Parlier and Hox MELOPEON with BASE BARRER and HARMONIC ATTACHMENTS.

eled with the other part of the instrument. Another entire new feature in the Melodeon enterprise is PATENT HARP, or PIANO ATTACHMENT, to the Me

indean.

This is precisely what its name indicate, a commutation of the MELODEON AND PLANO FORTE, and meets precisely the wants and desires of a large class who have long been actions to see the two instruments combined in MELODEON SIZE. In this unique instrument the MELODEON, or PLANO, may be played separately or combined, producing an effect unknown to way other instrument, and must be heard to be appreciated.

ESTEY & GREEN.



The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Scaled Encounty of the Cause of Price Sia Cents:

A LECTURE BY Dr. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatherhon, Communication, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousners, Epifepsy: Innaired Nation of the Back: Lindsposition, and Incanneily for Study and Labor, Dulliness of Apprehension: Loss of Mismory: Aversion to Society: Loss of Scilinder, Tradelity: Self-District, Districts, Blashocks, Affections of the Krees, Physics on the Facts. Included, Emissionics and Sexual Longuetty; the Consequence of Academic and Sexual Longuetty; the Consequence of Academic Lecture closery proves that the above

generic of Yeathful Humserston, &c., &c.

2. The admirable Lecture clearly prives that the above
numerated, often self-adfleted cycle, may be removed without modicine and without dangerous curried operations, and
should be read by eftery y and and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain scaled, excelops,
on the receipt of six cams, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO. 127 Haurry, New York, Past Office Box, 4086.

L'ATENSION TABLES, OF A NICE QUALITY, In Walnut, Oak, Chestout and Butternut, for sale by DWINELL & BLISS. Nov. 12, 1861.--46

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

pelier, at 10 o'clock, A. M., June 4th, 1862. Present, Messrs. Horatio Needham, Ira H. H. Reynolds.

Mr. Sargeant was appointed President protem, and Mr. Bingham Clerk, protem.
On motion of Mr. Needham, it was ordered tober 21st next. that the members present their credentials to

Reynolds were admitted to scats without producing their credentials. On motion of Mr. Rand, the Sergeant-at-

Arms was requested to attend the sittings of the Council, by himself or Deputy. Mr. Hand offered a resolution that the Coun-

tion; adopted.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution that a com- of Judge Thomas' argument, interspersed with mittee of three be appointed to draft rules for the government of the Council; agreed to.

Mr. Martin introduced a resolution that the rules of the last Council be adopted as the rules.

In opening his speech Sedgwick of New York.

essential a part of this Union as the life of the On motion of Mr. Goodhue the Council adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. the burial of dead Commonwealths." He

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Leonard Sargeant Burnam Martin Jasper Raud

ressed his thanks to the Couniell.

Mr. Bingham was elected Clerk by the fol-

W. H. H. Bingham Jasper Rand Mr. Rand offered the following :

morrow, it adjourn to the 21st of October On suggestion of Mr. Hard, the 28th day of

ber was substituted for the 21st. Mr. Cahoon moved that the resolution be ordered to lie, as in his judgment it was permature, it not yet being settled that the Council Mr. Needham said it was customary for the

to perform. He deemed it expedient to adion of the intelligent men of the State. was in favor, if changes were to be proposed, that it done now, that the people might have as

opportunity to canvass them.

Mr. Dorr moved to amend the resolution by substituting Tuesday, Nov. 18, instead of the

Mr. Prentiss thought it had been customary for the Council to meet as early as possible in the session, and he felt certain it was desirable to avoid transacting the business of the Coun-cil during the busy period of Legislature.

fruitful in mischief. The point decided by the majority of the court was that Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri, so as to be able to maintain an action in the courts of the United Mr. Cahoon withdrew his motion to lie, Mr. Martin was of the opinion that the Council might adjourn sins die this week, without States upon the ground of such citizenship. Under the conflicting decisions in the courts of The amendment of Mr. Dorr to Mr. Rand's

resolution, was disagreed to.

Mr. Edwards moved to amend the resolution
by substituting October 21st for October 28th;

under the conflicting decisions in the courts of
Missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either way without
the strength of the conflicting decisions in the courts of
missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either way without
the courts of the conflicting decisions in the courts of
missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either way without
the courts of the conflicting decisions in the courts of
missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either and the courts of
missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either and the courts of
missouri, I have always thought that case
unight lave been decided either and the courts of
missouri and the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of
missouri and the courts of the court

Mr. Dorr offered a resolution that the Presi-

Mr. Martin, in behalf of the Committee on

the appointment of a committee of three to in-Constitution as to enlarge the term of office of State Senators and Representatives, and to require less frequent sessions of the Legislature, a smaller number of Representatives, and to se-

expediency of abolishing the office of Side Judges in the County Courts; adopted.

Mr. Cahoon offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to consider and report on the conflictor of abolishing the Conflict the confliction and emancipation thus, Judge the expediency of abolishing the Council of Censors and imposing their duties on the Legislature, and to report what alterations of the rebels are both enemies and traitors, yet they Constitution are necessary to meet the change; cannot be treated as such at the same time.

For instance, a traitor, who is also a rebel sol-Mr. Rand offered a resolution that the State
Treasurer be requested to furnish this Council,
at the commencement of its adjourned session, a statement of balances due from all officers tang him for treason. And so in many other who, by virtue of their offices, are required to instances, which all admit. But admitting that

the Secretary to furnish one copy of the pro-ceedings of the Council to each newspaper in the State and six copies to each Councillor; from the measure-punishment for a clearly

Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution that the

Secretary make up and certify the debentures of the Council of Censors and the officers and atfiscation bill, Judge Thomas finds them practitendants employed by them during the session. On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Council took cally retroactive, as they immediately take effect, while there are whole States where they

ex post facto. Secondly, some of the classes called the Council to order. The following Committees under the Rules of persons enumerated may be innocent of doing anything toward aiding the rebellion. On the Powers of the Constitution,-Messrs. Edwards, Dorr, Prentiss. Legislative Committee - Messrs. Martin household furniture, or of provisions, or o

Executive Committee,-Messrs. Needham, on which the wife sleeps, the cradle of the Goodbue, Bingham. Committee on Taxes and Expenditures,-Messrs. Hard, Reynolds, Churchill.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

On Mr. Hard's Resolution,-Messrs. Hard, Prentiss, Goodhue, On Mr. Edward's Resolution,—Messrs, Ed-

Dorr offered a resolution that the Coun-

cil of Censors limit its action in proposed alterations of the Constitution, as follows:

1st. To a proposition to abolish the Council of Censors, and recommend some more existing in the rebellion, and no judicial ing is provided. The constitutional apply to it with at least equal force."

In proof that his position is taken

mere motives of leniency to the rebels, Judge

vision for emancipation, that in the statu Sent.
The journal was read by the Secretary.
On motion of Mr. Martin adjourned to Oction, though I could not fail to see that it was on the verge of authority, and must perhaps finally rest, like the purchase of Louisiava, upon a general consent."

"Our armies and navies are victorious. The war seems to be drawing to a close. There is reasonable ground to hope that before the next session of Congress the power of the rebellion will be broken, and the sword have substantially done its work. But I cannot conceal from myself that our great difficulties lie beyond the conflict of arms. It is the part of wise courage to look them calmly in the face, to gauge them, and gird up our loins to meet them. Action will be needed, not words—judg-ment, not passion. Unles there be calm and fearless statesmanship, your victories will have heen won in vain—a statesmanship that honors and respects the people, but is willing to abide its sober second thought."

THE "POOR WHITE TRASH" IN VIR-

A correspondent with Shields's division of

They live in the poorest kind of log buts, are uneducated, know nothing, rent farms for little or nothing, and can scarcely pay the rent. They are gaunt, half-starved, dilapidated human beings, without religion, without knowledge, without morals, and without any comforts whatever. While the first bright trends. anch at noontime, Gen. Kimball and myself strolled up to one of these log cabins and enterel into conversation with its inhabitants. The matron of the but was rather a shrewd woman, of about forty-five years of age, and with six children and one grandchild, and an taken sick, and lay on his death bead, elderly woman whom she had taken home in days before his death he again pleaded with his

Judge Thomas quotes from John Quincy Her kitchen utensils could all have been put in a bandbox. The hut was filled with smoke, a condition it is in always when a boarder are in the rebel army. How they got there these wives do not know. The only inment, are so interesting and important, as formation they possess is, that their husbands disappeared about Christmas, and they heard coming from a man of Judge Thomas' standing 'jined" the army, and have not heard "Only the points necessarily involved in the

that aint much. If I hires a horse to plow, it costs a dollar, an' whar am I to git a dollar to

You do not say that you are worse off than "Worse? Guess we is. I'm hard at work every night arter the nigger is gone to roost, an' that's the way with all the poor people 'round here. We're was than the niggers. We gits no edication, don't know nuthin', an' has to work all our life for them that owns the

grows up an' they aint no better 'an us. I And so she talk on for half an hour. She about the war until their husbands "jined the his intention of anywhere to be was all about. She knew there was a to be puzzled as to what Northern and South-

As an illustration of the morality of these man of about twenty, was trotting a baby on

"Yass," she replied.
"And has your husband gone to the war,

They seldom go beyond their own neighborhood and know nothing beyond that except what travellers tell them. The woman with whom I conversed told me that she generally got about ten bushels of corn out of an acre of

I was perambulating the piazza of the -

From the Cleveland Hearld, May 20. A ROMANTIC STORY OF LOVE AND

Many of those who on Thursday morning

No. 24.

last stopped to admire the handsome faces among the cartes de visite hung up at the en-trance of Ryder's photographic gallery on Superior street, must have noticed the likeness of a young and strikingly beautiful lady attired in mourning, and those of them who stopped later in the day for the purpose of again look-ing at that attractive face, noticed its disuppearance. With that portrait and its withdrawal from exhibition a very fromantic, but true story is connected, of which we are at liberty to give the outlines

About a year ago the original of the portrait In conclusion, Judge Thomas invokes a spirit lived with her father, a 'well to do' farmer of the Grand river valley, Michigan, these two that his daughter should be married to horing young farmer, who passionately luxed her. The girl, however, had already given her heart to a young man whom she had frequently met while she was on a visit to Detroit, and who was sincerely attached to her. The Jover was not in a position that would justify his pressing his suit, and therefore the engagement

was kept a secret. The old man finding himself gradually failing in health became more urgent in his that his daughter would marry his neighbor, but she pleaded for delay on various pretexts. By some means the father at length became possessed of the secret of the attachment, and without communicating the fact of his knowl-edge to his daughter, he wrote a letter to the Detroit lover, pointing out the hopelessness of his suit and stating that the lady was shortly to she had been for years destined. He added that an attempt to change this decree would be giving the lady needless poin.

ediately on the receipt of this cruel blow announcing the fact, legging her to forget him, and bidding her threself forever. The regiment almost immediately went to Washington. The sad 21st div of July, 1861, followed,

diers returned from the fatal field of Bull Roy young Detroiter was not among them. supposed to have been killed. The sorrowful news in time reached the young lady, and she s-cretly mourned for her lover as among the slain. Shortly afterwards the old man was She lived in that little cabin, with one daughter in behalf of the young neighbor, urgin marriage he could die in peace. There being no longer any reason for refusal her consent was given, and the marriage was solemnized

The lady's wedded life was short. Her husfire glows in the mud and stick fire-place. This woman's husband and the husband of her ored tay win her from her double sorrow, was ored to win her from her double sorrow, was attacked by typhoid fever about a m the marriage, and died after a few day's illness, traying the young widow possessed of consid-

erable property.

As soon as possible the set about disposing "A great many of the men have gone from of her property at the west, in order that she might join her friends in New England. Dur-"A great many of the men have gone from this section?" I asked.
"Laws, yes" was, the reply. "As near as I mought know, that aint more'n twelve in this here neighborhood, and they're old men that can't work nor do nothin. The wimmen folks is left to take kar of ourselves."

"I awe with the men have gone from this property of the death of her former local transfer at Bull Ran. Her affairs were, after some delay, finally settled, and she made a round of visits to friends in the West previous to going to settle for life in New England. Durating all this time nothing had been heard to contradict the story of the death of her former local transfer at the story of the d "How do you manage to support your-to going to settle for life in New England. Last week she arrived at this city on her way

tograpic gallery for the purpose of having some card likenesses taken, and this proved to be an important step in her history. The picture was so admirable a likeness that Mr. Ryder solicited and obtained the privilege of placing a copy in his show case at the street entrance. O Thursday morning the likeness made its

pearance there, and, as we have before remarked, attracted considerable attention.

On that morning a number of Michigan soldiers, taken prisoners at Bull Run, and set at liberty on parole after nine months' incarceration in southern prisons, arrived from Washingtno, and remained in the city until the dearture of the Detroit boat in During the day they amused themselves by strolling around town. One of them, seeing a group of people gathered around the steps near the Merchants' Bank stepped up to learn he cause, and, like the others, turned to examine the photographs. Suddenly he uttered in exclamation of surprise, looked closely at the portrait of the young widow, and then rushed up stairs to find the artist. Mr. Ryder o work all our life for them that owns the That's it. We has children an' they sun an' they aint no better an use the being pointed out to him, the soldier brough him down stairs and begged to know how he become possessed of the picture, and an ex-planation was given. In a few hurried words the soldier stated the cause of his interest, obtained the picture from the case, and declared his intention of finding the lady if she was

Fortunately Mr. Ryder knew the lady who accompanied the young widow, and at once went with the soldier to her residence. Both dies were at home. No sooner did the young As an illustration of the morality of these widow see the soldier than she shricked and only. I will state, the eldest daughter, a wo-fell in a fainting fit, for her lover, that she had an of about twenty, was traiting a haby on supposed dead, stond before her. He had been taken prisoner at Bull Run instead of being killed, but hed refused to write to any person, and his comrades in prison knew nothing of his triends or previous history, so that the fact of his captivity remained known to but few, if any. Mutual explanations followed the happy meeting, and there is every indication "Laws, I never done yet one yet!"

She had to ask her mother before she could tell the age of her baby, which was eight that, all obstacles having been removed, the Time did not permit me to look further into the condition of these unfortunate people, but some of our cavalry, who scouted off from the roadside, informed me that their condition the roadside, informed me that their condition. the reaction. Information the found some in log cabins without furniture. Some of these families have lived there on this ridge through portrait with them as a souvenir of the joyfol portrait with the port meeting caused by a picture from his camera.

Good taste is the "luminous shadow" of all

would produce a crop of 120 bushels of corn, out of which she must get fifteen dollars to pay wounds no feelings, it infringes on no decorums it respects all scruples. A man thus gifted, even though he be not a wit, spreads a genial I was perambulating the piazza of the hatel, in company with the daughter of the landlerd. She had been recounting to me all her father's little successes and reverses in life, ever since he had adopted the profession of a Boniface, an I among the latter (that is, reverses), the rather prominent and discouraging the latter of the successes the profession of the successes the profession of the successes and reverses in life, every since he had adopted the profession of a generous use is made of an unusual or transient impulse. Good taste is practical, though net ses), the rather prominent and discouraging deep, knowledge of character; it is perception one of having his "hostlerie" burned down of the distinctive points of every occasion without the mitigating circumstance of any insurance upon it. I professed a proper amount of sympathy for so great a calamity, and ventured to enquire whether accident or the torch of the incendiary had wrought such ruin. virtue or intellect—it is rather that quality which sets off both at their best. It is an af-"What?" inquired Rustlea.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the work of an incendiary ?"I repeaid.
"Was it the She looked at me with a puzzled air for a moment, and then said:

"No," said she, slowly, shaking her head, "no, some one sot fire to it!"

one aspect of knowledge of the world. Toose they have derived much valuable information, which it has been supposed was communicated by traitors at Washington and elsewhere.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR ONE SQUARK of Twalve Large or less nonpared type (the smallest size insed.) vince researches, \$1; for each subsequent insection, 20 cents. The number of insections must be marked on all advertisements or they still be continued until ordered out. Contracts will be made with advertisers by the common of reactions; parts thereof, at tiberal rates. Transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

For notices of Liberations, Estrays, the formation and disso-intim of Copartnerships, &c., \$1 each for three insertions If sent by mail the money must accompany the order. For Beauties Canne in the first column from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per year according to the space they occupy.

clique-are almost sure to fail in it in new ed by one object, are perpetually infringing on the rules of good taste. If they are religious, they are pragmatical and intolerant, regardless of sensibilities. If they are useful, they do their work with unnecessary fuss. If they are learned, or deep, or clever, they make these good gifts unpopular. If they are merry, we are kept on thorns—if they are grave, they are a check and restraint. They fail in every social crisis. In every difficulty they take the wrong way. They are forward when they ought retiring—their diffidence is constantly aced. There is no knowing where such people are—to what length and emergency or excited spirits will drive them. It is the cause of the seeming injustice of society. The man of bad taste cannot comprehend why things are not tolerated in him which are allowed in others. He is the last to see that the presence of absence of a correct taste makes the same practice or amusement agreeable or repugnant—that nothing can be judged fairly without taking the manner of doing it into consideration. He is therefore for ever grumbling at the in-consistencies and partialities of mankind. The fact is, every hinge with some people grates and cracks, at each turn jarring on sensitive nerves; while good taste is the oil which keeps the machinery of society, with the least wear and tear, noiselessly and profitably at work. -London Saturday Review.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF CAUSED BY A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY .- The New York Post has been furnished with the following information from a correspondent with General Mc-Clellan's army :--

The fortunes of the battle at Ball's Bluff, or rather the battle itself bung upon a bottle of whiskey. Gen. Evans commanding a brigade of the enemy's forces, composed of the Sth Virginia, Felton's, Stone's, Bailey's and a Mississippi regiment, together with a battery of artillery id three squadrons of cavalry,-numbering in the aggregate less than four thousand men,ceived positive instructions from his commanding general not to engage our troops in case they should cross the Potomae in force, but to fall back to Goose Creek. Gen. Johnston was well aware of the near vicinity of Gen-ston was well aware of the near vicinity of Gen-McCall's division. He knew that a lew hours, at the most, would enable that general to throw his whole force upon Evans' flank and rear, and troops, with the small force he had at his com-mand, under such c.rcumstances, would be the part of rashness; therefore he had been order-

d not to hazard a battle.

At the time the Federal courier was taken At the time the Pederal courier was taken prisoner by the enemy's pickets (an account of which appeared in the Evening Post of the 18th instant), he was brought to the headquarters of General Evans. The intercepted dispatches were placed before the General. In one hand he held a bottle of "good old rye," and in the other his positive instructions not to fight. While the General drank and praised the quality of the whiskeys on one hand, he demond the ty of the whiskey on one hand, he damned the nature of his instructions on the other. The intercepted dispatches were handed to him. He threw down his instructions, drank off his

whiskey, and read the dispatches. Intoxicated, he at once ordered preparations for the morning's battle. His aids remonstra-ted, but in vain. They read to him his instructions, but he put them under his feet. He fought the battle the next day with less than four thousand troops. The result is known. After the battle General Evans was arrested for disobeying instructions. A court-martial was convened. He was found guilty, but his vict-ory saved him his sword and his commission.

GEN McCLELLAN .- It is hard to understand the bitter enmity which is felt toward Gen. Mc-Ciellan by a class of radical writers in and out New England. One would think that at time, when he stands in the immediate presence of the enemy, and needs the moral supet of his countrymen everywhere, the tongue detraction might cease its venor One would suppose, at least, that we might treat with a decent degree of respect a general om our enemies fear more than any other in the deld against them. We are not a partisan of Gen. McClellan. We never saw him, we have no sympathy with his politics, and we pre-sume, and are inclined to believe, that he has made mistakes; but none of us know how, or where, or why these mistakes were made. The House of Representatives howled about him till became indecent to do so any longer, and the highest compliment which they had at their command. Presses in New York which hated and despised him have called off their dogs, while he operates before the enemy. Yet here and there is one who keeps up the infernal howl. For a specimen of what human nature is capable of doing in this undesirable line, we call attention to the letter of our Boston corres-pondent, "Warrington."—Springfield Republi-

MAIL BLUNDER .- An unpardonable error has been committed in recent shipments of mails from this port North. Yesterday four bags, containing from 8,000 to 10,000 letters which had been sent from here, came back without being opened. There has been carelessness somewhere beyond here, at New York or on the route. Can it be that jealousy—over the official suggestions that the mails be sent by way of New York, instead of Old Point Comfort, as heretofore—had anything to do with it? Such delays and hinderances cause great the non-reception of these letters. - Newbern

THE DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY .- The value prize vessels and cargoes actually condemned of sold, up to this time, exceeds five millions of dollars. It is therefore supposed and stated n the press that naval officers and seemen, &c., have really received their respective shares of this prize money. But this is not so. No officer or sailor has yet received a copper from this source. Only forty thousand dollars of the proceeds of prize sales have ever reached the treasury. The money is in the hands of United States District Attorneys, where it is likely to remain for an indefinite time, as there is no law requiring the Federal officers to make prompt returns of these funds. So says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is good authority.

OFF TO THE MAIN .- The Soldier's News Letter, printed at Ship Island, says, under date of 17th ult., that Col Nickerson had received orders from Gen. Butler to remove all but one regiment of the forces left under his command to New Orleans. The 14th and 15th Naine, 7th Vermont, 8th New Hampshire, with Me-Gee's Cavalry, were moving off, one after the other, and hidding farewell to Ship Island. The 13th Maine (Col. Dow) would be left to garrison the post.

A letter from an intelligent officer of the army, says there are two sides of the negro spy question. We have suffered more than we have gained from them. Many of the most in-telligent of them have been in the habit of visiting both armies, and have carried oftentimes information to the rebels which has been of great injury to us. Some of them have been engaged for a long time and most successfully used by the rebel Generals as spies, and from

BRATTLEBORO, VT.: JUNE 12, 1862.

TUESDAY, June 5, A. M.

From the Boston Journal,

JUDGE THOMAS ON CONFISCATION.

We have received the full report of the speech

made in the House of Representatives on the

24th ult., by Hon. B. F. Thomss of this State,

on the bills to confiscate the property and free

the slaves of rebels. Its length precludes us from

doing anything more than presenting the course

In opening his speech, in reply to Mr.

Sedgwick of New York, Judge Thomas com-

bats the idea of the suicide of the States, and

maintains that the life of the States is just as

central power; that their life is indeed one life.

"The Union," he says, "is not a graveyard for

avows his rendiness to do anything to suppress

the rebellion, except to trample on the consti-

tution and violate the rules of civilized warfare

These bills require both, in his opinion. As to

the rules of war, the old writers are not now to

be followed. The following extract from

Wheaton is quoted as conveying the true ex-

"But by the modern usage of nations, which

has not acquired the force of law, temples of religion, public edifices devoted to civil pur-

poses only, monuments of art and repositories

erations of war. Private property on land is also exempt from confiscation with the excep-

tion of such as may become booty in special

a besieged towns, and of military contributions evied upon the inhabitants of the hostile ter-

ritory. This exemption extends even to the case of an absolute and unqualified conquest of

rightful existence of slavery in the Territories,

Slavery exists by local law and usage only. It

has no extra territorial power. The moment

the slave, with the consent of the master, is taken beyond the line of the place where the

law tolerates its existence, the chains fall from

defined crime. But the Constitution says:

Looking to the positive features of the con-

Thirdlly, there is no exemption of necessary

tools of trade, "Nothing is spared-the bed

child, the pork, or flour burrel." These are

some of the objections which may be urged

against the confiscation bill; of the other,

"The second bill, for the emancipation of the

cluding every person who shall engage in the

Judge Thomas simply says:

his limbs.

isting rule on this point, viz:

that we copy them entire:

peditious and economical way by which changes

OF CENSORS.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 47H, 1862.

The 10th Council of Censors convened in the Legislature and the necessary changes of Senate Chamber in the State House at Mont- the Constitution to harmonize with such alter-On motion of Mr. Dorr, lad upon the table and made the special order for the 21st of Oc-

The council convened pursuant to adjourn-The Council was called to order by Mr. Need-

On motion of Mr. Hard, Mr. Rand and Mr.

ection of the permanent officers of the conven-

of the present Council until others were adopt-The President appointed as the committee to draft rules, Messrs. Martin, Hard and Prentiss.

The Council proceeded to ballot for penanent officers of the Convention, with following re-

Mr. Sargeant was declared elected and ex-

Hesolved. That when this Council adjourn to

the enemy's country.' Council to transact its business sometime during the Session of the Legislature; and he was confident the Council had important duties Adama and Mr. Murcy to the same effect. Referring to the oft-quoted remarks of the judges journ to October. He was not in favor of in the case of Brown r. The United journ to October, He was not in favor of in the case of Brown r. The United journ to October, and if the Constitution was to be States, he exposes the folly of relying on the case of Brown r. amended the Council ought to have the opin- such obiter dieta. The following remarks in this connection, though off the track of argu-

case as they have used those in Brown e. The United states, and you can establish the dent request some clergymen of this village to open the morning session with prayer; agreed

God only knows how many other errors in his-tory and law. Treat what is said by the ma-Rules, reported by last Council, which, with the exception of a clause providing for a Commitjority of the court outside of the point decided as argument—and it is nothing more—and tee of Arrangements, were adopted.

Mr. Hard offered a resolution providing for slavery in the Territories is without any legal prop or support. And I may say in my judgment a plausible argument even to establish the quire into the expediency of so amending the power and right of the master to take his slave into the Territories and hold him in servitude.

a smaller number of the people in the basis of representation; adopted.

Mr. Edwards offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to enquire into the

account to him for balances in their hands be-longing to the State, the time when such balances occurred and the names of such delin-quents; adopted. upon the rebels during the war, it could not be administered in the form of these bills. The Mr. Edwards offered a resolution directing object of confiscation is punishment—for no

Mr. Goodhue offered a resolution providing "The trial of all crimes, except in case of imfor a Committee of three to consider the expedience of so amending the Constitution as to peachment, shall be by jury." Trial by jury is provide for holding the session of the General excluded from these bills, and the want fatally Assembly on the 1st Wednesday of January in viriates them. Other provisions of the Constitution are as flagrantly violated.

At the expiration of an hour the President cannot be promulgated, and will be the same as

slaves of rebels, is much broader in its scope, On Mr. Reynolds, Martin.
On Mr. Goodhue's Resolution,—Messrs.
Goodhue, Rand, Churchill.
On Mr. Cahoon's Resolution,—Messrs. Carebellion or aid or abet it. The insertilegal construction. There are considerations of humanity in favor of this bill which do not ap-

ply to the first; but it is not restricted to slaves used in the rebellion, and no judicial proceed-ing is provided. The constitutional objections In proof that his position is taken from no

"It has been said that I am opposed to any emancipation of the slaves of rebels. Nothing can be further from the truth. The first pro vision for emancipation, that in the statute of August 6, 1861, liberating all slaves employed in the rebellion, I drew with my own hand, believing now, as then, that it is valid and just. For the abolition of slavery in this district, for the interdiction of slavery in the territories, for the new article of war forbidding the officers of the army to surrender fugitives from service, my votes are on record. I voted for the resolution recommenned by the President for aid to the States in the work of gradual emancipa-

of high statesmanship, as demanded by the constituting the entire family. The old man present and coming emergencies. We have room only, in illustration of his remarks, to copy the following extract :

the army, from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, gives the following account of the poor whites in Virginia:

room, not more than ten by twelve feet in size. ing that if he could see her properly carred for eads, an old table, and three or four aged

result constitute the decision. Let me illustrate the matter by a familiar case, that of D.ed Scott. It is the matter outside of the decision-what a distinguished jurist has called the slopping over of the court-that was so

selves?"

"Well, we rents an' works, an' its hard scratchin' to keep soul an' body together. I aint had no salt, no coffee, 'cept what them thar companied by her friends visited Ryder's phonomers cave me, since this ere war commenced."

What rent do you pay?" "H w much land do you have." "Jist what I can work aroun," an' God knows

"Jist a little corn like." How do you raise it without plowing ?" "Hoes it, sir." You must have to work very hard." "Guess I does. No niggers work as hard as us poor folks."

"Is that your child?" I asked.

t about ten bushels of corn out of an acre of the virtues. It is social discretion, it is intel-ound. She was cultivating six acres, which lectual kindness, it is external modesty and out of which she must get fifteen dollars to pay